DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 390 339 HE 028 812

AUTHOR Sauer, Kenneth R.
TITLE Secondary Students Who Earn Postsecondary Credit through Instruction Taken at Their High School: A Working Paper.
INSTITUTION Indiana State Commission for Higher Education, Indianapolis.
PUB DATE 28 Feb 95
NOTE 27p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Information Analyses (070)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Advanced Placement; Articulation (Education); College Bound Students; *College Credits; *College School Cooperation; Credits; Higher Education; High Schools; High School Students; State Legislation; *Student Participation
IDENTIFIERS *Indiana

ABSTRACT

In an effort to understand one aspect of the relationship between the secondary and postsecondary sectors in Indiana, this analysis reports data regarding on-site instruction at the secondary school in which students earn dual credit. Under "dual credit" arrangements, a student simultaneously earns credit that will count toward meeting both high school diploma requirements and postsecondary degree requirements. Two tables report a summary of information from participating institutions on various aspects of dual credit instruction. Five public and four private postsecondary institutions reported offering dual credit instruction at secondary schools. A total of 2,348 students took courses on the dual credit basis in the year of the survey. The first table provides information on: institution, program name, who teaches the class, type of students in the class, how students qualify for the class, how postsecondary credit is awarded, and for what courses students can earn postsecondary credit. The second table presents data on: maximum number of postsecondary credits a student can earn, how many students earned credit, what fees students pay, and whether the institutions received enrollment change funding for these students. An appendix contains sections of the Indiana legal code authorizing dual credit arrangements. (JB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 390 339

COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Friday, March 10, 1995

DISCUSSION ITEM B: **Secondary Students Who Earn Postsecondary Credit Through Instruction Taken at Their High School: A Working Paper**

Staff Recommendation

For information only.

Background

The Indiana Commission for Higher Education has statutory authority "to develop, continually keep current, and implement a long range plan for postsecondary education ... [and] to make, or cause to be made, studies of the needs for various types of postsecondary education and to make recommendations to the general assembly and the governor concerning the organization of these programs."

Pursuant to the statutory responsibilities just cited, the Commission is undertaking a study of two-year instructional and program opportunities in Indiana. Selected institutional presentations on two-year opportunities were discussed by the Commission last fall. Last month, the Commission discussed a progress report on transferring general education credit from Indiana Vocational Technical College to other institutions. This agenda item is another component of the Commission's study of two-year opportunities.

The focus of this analysis is on secondary students who earn postsecondary credit through instruction at their high school or area vocational center.

Supporting Document

"Secondary Students Who Earn Postsecondary Credit Through Instruction Taken at Their High School: A Working Paper," February 28, 1995

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Indiana Commission for Higher Education

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SECONDARY STUDENTS WHO EARN POSTSECONDARY CREDIT THROUGH INSTRUCTION TAKEN AT THEIR HIGH SCHOOL:

A WORKING PAPER*

February 28, 1995

Indiana Commission for Higher Education
101 West Ohio, Suite 550
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208-1971
TEL: (317) 464-4400
FAX: (317) 464-4410

***A working paper is a staff paper prepared to elicit discussion of particular issues. It does not necessarily represent the opinion of the Commission or of individual members.**

I. Purpose

This paper explores one important aspect of the relationship between the secondary and postsecondary sectors -- how secondary students receive postsecondary credit for instruction that is offered at their high school. This analysis is useful, given the effort expended at the state level to enhance the transition between high school and college.

It is also useful to the Commission's study of two-year program opportunities in Indiana, since 2+2+2 (secondary/two-year/four-year) articulations are regarded by many as a way to enhance postsecondary participation, especially for students in the middle 50 percent of their high school, whose commitment to postsecondary education may not be firm. One manifestation of this approach is the IVTC Tech Prep model that the Commission acted upon in June, 1993. Data on the IVTC Tech Prep model is included in this paper.

II. Scope of the Analysis

This working paper reports on data gathered regarding on-site instruction at the secondary school in which the student earns dual credit*. Under "dual credit" arrangements, the student simultaneously earns credit that will count toward meeting both high school diploma requirements and postsecondary degree requirements.

The working paper does not report on instruction delivered to the secondary school via telecommunications. Nor does the working paper report on a variety of methods by which students may earn postsecondary credit after the secondary student has completed a high school course or has graduated from high school. Such methods would include:

1. Scoring sufficiently high on national examinations -- e.g. Advanced Placement (AP) examinations, College-Level Examination Program (CLEP)

2. Scoring sufficiently high on examinations developed by college or university academic departments

3. Earning a sufficiently high grade in an advanced course, which would then result in credit being awarded for a less advanced college course

4. Taking a secondary course for which an articulation agreement has been reached with a postsecondary institution, as a result of which the student earns postsecondary credit for the course

The working paper does not report data on situations in which high school students go to a college campus and earn postsecondary credit for a college course, with the credit not

*As used in this paper, the term "dual credit" applies to all courses, including general education courses. The term dual credit also appears in Indiana statute as part of the "postsecondary enrollment program" (see Appendix for the relevant sections of the Indiana Code).

counting toward high school graduation requirements. For example, the student may have sufficient credit to graduate from high school but wants to get a head start on college, so the student doesn't take the course on a dual credit basis.

Although no hard data is currently available at the state level, the Commission is advised that the number of secondary students who earn secondary and postsecondary credit outside of a dual credit arrangement, or who earn only postsecondary credit, significantly exceeds the number of high school students who simultaneously earn secondary and postsecondary credit while taking instruction at their high school or area vocational school or career center. Future working papers will report data on these other situations.

III. Summary of Institutional Responses

A summary of information from the institutions on various aspects of dual credit instruction is reported below. (see Tables IA and IB).

Five public institutions offer dual credit instruction at secondary schools. The two that do not are Purdue University and Ball State University. (Courses delivered via telecommunications are not reported in this working paper, but will be included in a subsequent paper.)

Of the 26 independent institutions reporting to the Independent Colleges of Indiana, four reported that they did offer instruction at secondary schools on a dual credit basis.

Based on responses received from the institutions, a total of 2,152 students took courses on a dual credit basis with public institutions at their high schools last year. During the same time period, an additional 196 students took courses on a similar basis with independent institutions.

Table 1

DUAL CREDIT INSTRUCTION OFFERED AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(Dual credit refers to a situation in which a currently enrolled high school student is able to earn both secondary and postsecondary credit for a class. The data reported in this table refers to instruction that is offered at the secondary school (comprehensive high school or area vocational school) during regular school hours. The data do not include instruction that is offered by postsecondary institutions via telecommunications.)

Institution	Program Name	Who Teaches the Class?	What Students Are in the Classroom?	What Criteria Qualify Students To Take Dual Credit Classes?	Method(s) Used To Award Postsecondary Credit?	For What Courses Can Students Earn Postsecondary Credit?
Indiana University	Advanced College Project (ACP) ACP is available on these campuses: Bloomington East Kokomo South Bend	High school teacher with an IU adjunct faculty appointment	In most cases, both dual credit and non-dual credit high school students; however, in some cases, only ACP students are in the classroom	Juniors and seniors who meet admission standards Nearly all are in the top 20% of their high school classes High school counselor recommendation needed	Syllabus is a college syllabus; students must complete a final exam; the Bloomington version of the final exam is used on all IU campuses where ACP is available	Ten courses: English composition, chemistry (2 courses), computer science, economics, American history, literature, psychology (2), sociology
Purdue University	[At the present time, Purdue does not offer any instruction in secondary schools on a dual credit basis **]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(**Recently a task force comprised of representatives from each Purdue campus was established to recommend a systemwide dual-credit policy. This group shou.d complete its work in Spring, 1995.)

Table 1 (Cont.)

Institution	Program Name	Who Teaches the Class?	What Students Are in the Classroom?	What Criteria Qualify Students To Take Dual Credit Classes?	Method(s) Used To Award Postsecondary Credit?	For What Courses Can Students Earn Postsecondary Credit?
Ball State University	[At present, Ball State does not offer any instruction in secondary schools via on-site instructors on a dual credit basis]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana State University	College Challenge Program	High school teacher with an ISU adjunct faculty appointment	Both dual credit and non-dual credit high school students	Juniors and seniors in the top 50% of their class; must have the approval of a counselor	Students must satisfy ISU criteria; in some cases, this can be done through normal classroom activities, in other cases, students must do supplemental work	Twelve classes: chemistry, computer science, English, history, mathematics (3 courses), music (2), life science (2), and psychology
University of Southern Indiana	College Achievement Project (CAP)	High school teacher with a USI adjunct faculty appointment	Both dual credit and non-dual credit high school students	Junior and seniors with a B average or better GPA; must be recommended by a principal or counselor	Syllabus used is a college syllabus.	Three classes: English, history (2 courses)

Table 1 (Cont.)

Institution	Program Name	Who Teaches the Class?	What Students Are in the Classroom?	What Criteria Qualify Students To Take Dual Credit Classes?	Method(s) Used To Award Postsecondary Credit?	For What Courses Can Students Earn Postsecondary Credit?
Vincennes University	Project EXCEL	High school teacher with a VU adjunct faculty appointment	In most cases, both dual credit and non-dual credit high school students; however, in some schools, only Project EXCEL students are in the classroom	Scores on national examinations; must be recommended by a principal or counselor	Syllabus used is a college syllabus. Most EXCEL classes incorporate additional assignments. Tests developed by VU are incorporated into the class.	Eleven courses: American history, biology, BASIC programming, English composition (2 courses), philosophy, government, psychology, sociology, speech, and college algebra

Table 1 (Cont.)

Instruction	Program Name	Who Teaches the Class?	What Students Are in the Classroom?	What Criteria Qualify Students To Take Dual Credit Classes?	Method(s) Used To Award Postsecondary Credit?	For What Courses Can Students Earn Postsecondary Credit?
Indiana Vocational Technical College	Tech Prep Tech Prep is available in four IVTC regions: Lafayette Kokomo Terre Haute Richmond	High school teachers (Terre Haute) High school teachers who are adjunct instructors (Lafayette, Terre Haute) IVTC instructors (Richmond)	Only high school students who are taking the class for college credit (Kokomo, Terre Haute, Richmond) Both college credit and non-college credit students (Lafayette, Richmond) Both high school and adult students (Richmond)	High school grade point average (Kokomo, Terre Haute, Richmond) Scores on state examination (Kokomo) Scores on national examinations (Lafayette, Kokomo) Recommendations by principal, counselors, or teachers (Lafayette, Kokomo, Terre Haute) Admission to college or university (Richmond) Scores on ASSET (Lafayette, Kokomo, Terre Haute)	High school syllabus is modified to meet postsecondary specifications (Lafayette, Kokomo, Terre Haute) Syllabus used is a college syllabus (Lafayette, Richmond) Additional assignments beyond what secondary students normally take (Kokomo, Terre Haute) Tests developed by the College are incorporated into class (Lafayette, Terre Haute) National exams (Kokomo)	87 courses: Lafayette (1 course) Kokomo (9) Terre Haute (46) Richmond (31)

Table 1A

Institution	Maximum Number of Credits a Secondary Student Can Earn by This Method?	How Many Students Earned Postsecondary Credit by This Method Last Year?	What Fees Do Students Pay?	Does the Institution Receive Enrollment Change Funding for These Students?
Indiana University	Determined by the high school, although the vast majority of students take only one course, which is typically three credits	877 systemwide	Special program fees established by the Board of Trustees $78.95/credit hour; no special fees	Yes
Purdue University	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ball State University	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana State University	---	278	Reduced rate: $69 per credit hour (fees for student services and facilities are taken out)	Yes

Table 1A (Cont.)

Institution	Maximum Number of Credits a Secondary Student Can Earn by This Method?	How Many Students Earned Postsecondary Credit by This Method Last Year?	What Fees Do Students Pay?	Does the Institution Receive Enrollment Change Funding for These Students?
University of Southern Indiana	Six credits (two courses)	139	Reduced rate -- $50.50 per credit hour rather than $64.50 (the reduced rate does not include the academic facilities fee)	Yes
Vincennes University	No maximum has been established	614 (Vincennes campus: 264; Jasper campus: 350)	Reduced rate -- $15 per credit hour	Yes

Table 1A (Cont.)

Institution	Maximum Number of Credits a Secondary Student Can Earn by This Method?	How Many Students Earned Postsecondary Credit by This Method Last Year?	What Fees Do Students Pay?	Does the Institution Receive Enrollment Change Funding for These Students?
Indiana Vocational Technical College	Lafayette (3 credits) Kokomo (27) Terre Haute (18) Richmond (27)	244	If course taught by IVTC instructor, regular fees If course taught by approved secondary instructor, no fees No postsecondary fees are paid by the student (Lafayette, Kokomo, Terre Haute); high school pays the regular credit fees (Richmond)	Yes

APPENDIX

INDIANA CODE

20-10.1-15-1 "Eligible institution" defined

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "eligible institution" means an accredited public or private college or university located in Indiana that grants a baccalaureate or associate degree. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-2 "Program" defined

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "program" refers to the postsecondary enrollment program established under this chapter. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-3 "Secondary credit" defined

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "secondary credit" means credit toward graduation requirements granted by a student's school corporation upon successful completion of a course taken under the program. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-4 Establishment of program enrollment in courses; credits

Sec. 4. (a) The postsecondary enrollment program is established for secondary school students in grades 11 and 12.

(b) A student may, upon approval of that student's school corporation, enroll in courses offered by an eligible institution under the program on a full-time or part-time basis during grade 11, grade 12, or both.

(c) If a course has been approved for secondary credit by the school corporation, a student is entitled to credit toward graduation requirements at that institution. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-5 Information concerning program

Sec. 5. Before February 1 each year, the school corporation shall provide each student in grades 10 and 11 with information concerning the program. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-6 Notice of intention to enroll in program

Sec. 6. Each student who intends to enroll in an eligible institution under the program shall notify the principal of the school in which the student is enrolled. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-7 Meeting with students; recommendation; determination of eligibility and course credits

Sec. 7. (a) A representative of the school corporation shall meet with each student who intends to participate in the program and discuss the following:

(1) The student's eligibility to participate in the program.

(2) The courses in which the student is authorized to enroll.

(3) The postsecondary credit the student earns upon successful completion of a course.

(4) The consequences of a student's failure to successfully complete a course.

(5) The student's schedule.

(6) The financial obligations of the student and the school under the program.

(7) The responsibilities of the student, the student's parent or guardian, and the school under the program.

(8) Other matters concerning the program.

(b) The representative of the school corporation shall make a recommendation to the principal concerning the student's participation in the program.

(c) The principal shall make a determination, based on the recommendation received under subsection (b), concerning:

(1) the student's eligibility to participate in the program; and

(2) the courses approved for secondary credit.

(d) The principal shall notify the student and the superintendent of the school corporation, in writing, of the determination under subsection (c). If the principal determines that:

(1) the student is not eligible to participate in the program; or

(2) a course in which the student intends to enroll is not approved for secondary credit;

the principal must state, in writing, the reasons for that determination. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-8 Policies to implement programs

Sec. 8. The governing body of each school corporation shall adopt policies to implement the program, based on guidelines established by the department of education. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-9 Appeal of determination

Sec. 9. (a) If a student disputes a determination made by the principal under section 7(c) of this chapter, the student may appeal the determination to the governing body by submitting to the governing body, in writing, the reasons the student objects to the determination. The governing body shall review a determination made under section 7(c) of this chapter and render a decision concerning that determination. The governing body shall notify the student and the principal, in writing, of its decision.

(b) If the student or the principal disputes the decision of the governing body under subsection (a), that

individual may appeal to the state board of education. The decision of the state board of education is final. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-10 Application for enrollment in institution; admission; financial assistance

Sec. 10. (a) A student who is approved for participation in the program may apply for enrollment to an eligible institution. The institution shall accept or reject the student based on the standards ordinarily used to decide student enrollments. However, a student who is approved for participation in the program by the student's school corporation may not be refused admission solely because the student has not graduated from a secondary school.

(b) The eligible institution shall promptly inform the:

(1) student;

(2) student's principal; and

(3) department of education;

of its decision under subsection (a).

(c) Upon demonstration of financial need, an eligible institution may grant financial assistance to a student accepted for admission to that institution. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-11 Average daily membership computation

Sec. 11 A student who participates in the program shall be considered a student enrolled in the school corporation in computing average daily membership as defined in IC 21-3-1.6-1.1(d). *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-12 Secondary credits

Sec. 12. A school corporation shall grant secondary credit for a course successfully completed by a student at an eligible institution, if the course was approved for secondary credit by the school corporation. The

student's school records must reflect that these credits were earned at an eligible institution. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-13 Postsecondary credits

Sec. 13. If a student enrolls in an eligible institution after graduation from secondary school, the institution shall aware postsecondary credit for a course successfully completed by the student at the institution. If the student enrolls in another eligible institution, that institution may grant credit for courses successfully completed by the student. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-14 Lists of students and courses

Sec. 14. At the end of each school year, each school corporation shall submit to the department of education the following:

(1) A list of the students in the school corporation who are enrolled in the program.

(2) A list of the courses successfully completed by each student who is enrolled in the program.
As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.

20-10.1-15-15 Records

Sec. 15. (a) Each school corporation shall make and maintain records for each student enrolled in the program of the following:

(1) The courses and credit hours in which the student enrolls.

(2) The courses that the student successfully completes and fails to complete.

(3) The secondary credit granted to the student.

(4) Other information requested by the department of education.

(b) The department of education is entitled to have access to the records made and maintained under subsection (a). *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-16 Postsecondary enrollment program fund

Sec. 16. (a) The postsecondary enrollment program fund is established to provide financial assistance to student participating in the program. The department of education shall administer the fund.

(b) The fund consists of:

(1) appropriations made to the fund by the general assembly; and

(2) gifts to the fund.

(c) The treasurer of the state shall invest the money in the fund not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same manner as other public funds may be invested. Interest that accrues from these investments shall be deposited in the fund.

(d) Money in the fund at the end of a fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund. If, however, the fund is abolished, money in the fund shall be deposited in the state general fund. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-17 Duties of the department of education

Sec. 17. (a) The department of education shall;

(1) establish guidelines to carry out this chapter;

(2) evaluate the program annually and report to the state board of education concerning the program; and

(3) adopt procedures for the award of grants from the postsecondary enrollment program fund established under section 16 of this chapter.

(b) The guidelines established under subsection (a)(1) must encourage participation by students at all achievement levels and in a variety of academic, technical, and vocational subjects. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-18 Rules

Sec. 18. The state board of education shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 necessary to carry out this chapter. *As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.*

20-10.1-15-19 Actions not prohibited by chapter

Sec. 19. This chapter does not prohibit:

(1) a student from enrolling in or attending an education program when that student is not required to be in attendance at the student's school corporation;

(2) a school corporation from:

(A) providing a supplemental postsecondary education program to its student; and

(B) permitting a student to attend an education program during the regular school day or regular school year; or

(3) an eligible institution from permitting a student of a school corporation to enroll in or attend a course offered or sponsored by that institution.

As added by P.L.230-1987, SEC.1.

20-12-17-3 Dual credit contracts

Sec. 3. A state educational institution (as defined in IC 20-12-0.5-1) and a school corporation may enter into a contract for dual credit providing the terms and conditions under which:

(1) the state educational institution will award credit for specified vocational education classes successfully completed by students in the school corporation; or

(2) the school corporation will award credit for specified vocational education classes successfully completed by students at the state educational institution.

As added by P.L.217-1987, SEC. 19.